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RIVER PLATE BASIN FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

Camilion Press Conference

PY132038 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0404 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Santa Cruz, 12 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion noted here today that there may be new ideas that will lead to a definitive solution to the Argentine-Chilean border dispute over the Beagle Channel. Camilion, who is attending the River Plate Basin foreign ministers' conference here, said during a press conference that there are no possibilities of achieving a pact among the military governments of Southern Cone countries. He noted that Argentina upholds the principle of nonintervention and that it continues to support Bolivia's aspiration to achieve a sea coast and that this was expressed at the last OAS assembly session. He added that the interconnection of the Orinoco, Amazon and Plate hydrographic regions is a project of great importance that should be granted the necessary political support so that it may be achieved within the next 10 years.

Regarding the Argentine-Chilean border dispute over the Beagle Channel, Camilion said that the two countries had received invaluable cooperation from John Paul II through his mediation. He added that Argentina is studying and reviewing the Holy See's proposal which has already been accepted by Chile and that Argentina will soon issue its position in this regard. He noted that "we do not discard the possibility that during the present negotiations there may be new ideas that will lead to a definitive solution to the issue." Asked whether there is any possibility of achieving a pact among Southern Cone military governments, Camilion said that there is none since the Southern Cone lacks any political or diplomatic representativity. He added that Argentina's foreign policy is based on the principle of nonintervention. He noted, moreover, that although the present situation in Central America poses a threat to peace on the entire continent because of the activity of groups linked to subversion and terrorism, and because of economic, social and political factors, it is up to these nations to seek the proper strategy to solve these problems.

He said that it is necessary to obstruct the activities of those subversive groups that promote terrorism. Camilion noted that in addition to attending the River Plate Basin meeting that is being held here, he also held separate meetings with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and that during the meeting they discussed subjects pertaining to bilateral, regional and international issues, and particularly regarding the positions that their countries will uphold at the forthcoming OAS General Assembly to be held in Santa Lucia. He also said that they discussed the present situation in Central America and that they reviewed their countries' nuclear policy. He noted that they have difficulties with those countries that export [nuclear] technology. Camilion also warned that if a solution is not found to the eminently financial problem that is now affecting the relations of industrial and Third World countries a serious crisis that will pose a threat to international peace may arise at the end of this decade.

Saraiva Guerreiro's Address

PY152020 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 2250 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Speech by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro at closing ceremony of River Plate Basin foreign ministers' conference in Santa Cruz on 13 November -- in Portuguese]

[Text] Mr President, foreign ministers, delegates, advisers and observers, ladies and gentlemen: It is an honor for me to speak in the name of the foreign ministers of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, at the ceremony marking the closing of the work of the 12th River Plate Basin foreign ministers' conference.

During the days we spent in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, we had the opportunity to witness the efforts made by Bolivian Government officials to guarantee the excellent organization and success of this conference. I am certain that all of us, foreign ministers and members of visiting delegations, will return to our respective countries, with lasting memories of the cordial reception, the kind hospitality and the numerous expressions of friendship extended to us during our stay here.

Our stay in this city has given us the opportunity to renew our contacts with a nation filled with noble traditions which are the most valuable aspects of regional patrimony. We were particularly touched by expressions of affection and deference addressed to us by his excellency the Bolivian president, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, on honoring us with his illustrious presence at the opening session of this conference. His words reflect feelings we all share and which enhance the permanent coexistence of the peoples of our countries.

The spirit of regional integration stressed by the president in his speech, greatly contributes in strengthening the most profound significance of the cooperation we are (?seeking). The resources and potential for complementation and the desire for cooperation in the area allow us to see increasingly greater harmony in our efforts toward overcoming the challenges we may encounter.

We want to express our deepest appreciation and gratitude to the Bolivian Government, to the officials of Santa Cruz and to the Bolivian people, for all the kindness and courtesy we were overwhelmed with.

After 3 days of constructive work, we can rejoice with the fulfillment of another important stage in the River Plate Basin Treaty. The city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra has again been the stage of decisions which seek the realization of the objectives of the regional system. The ties established among our countries, which are based on immutable traditions, affinities and common aspirations, naturally emerge from this 12th conference of foreign ministers strengthened. Important decisions have been made in this conference. The resolution to concentrate efforts seeking to overcome the dispersion of initiatives, will certainly have positive effects on allowing Latin American human and material resources, which are, after all, rather scarce, to be channeled to sectors of projects that are really priority ones.

The River Plate Basin system presently needs a flexible instrumental [word indistinct] complemented by a fund of experience and achievements which have been enriched for three 5-year periods since the foreign ministers of the five countries met for the first time. Since then, in addition to an accelerated increase in regional awareness and a substantial expansion of the reciprocal cooperation prospects, our governments have aimed for either the realization of specific projects, of the [word indistinct] of presenting positive contributions for the area, or in more specific areas of the River Plate Basin Treaty and of the intergovernment coordinating commission, through the expansion of contacts, exchange of opinions and points of view, and of decisions pertaining to several sectors of common interest.

The decisions we have just approved are important contributions for the development of the system. They embrace areas such as mineral and water resources, transportation, health, and the institutional sector, to mention only some of them. With a constructive feeling, we tried to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts, as much in areas which this organization is concerned with as in centralized areas of other organizations. It is appropriate, therefore, to express our satisfaction with the good results of this conference. Mr President: May Your Excellency receive from the visiting foreign ministers the warmest congratulations for the brilliant organization of the meeting. The positive conclusions we have arrived at the end of this conference are attributable to the ability and tact which your excellency has shown at all times. On conveying our sincere gratitude to Your Excellency, we want to extend it also to the secretary general, and to all those who contributed their cooperation for the success of our task. We also want to point out our great satisfaction with the presence at this conference of foreign observers and of important international and regional organizations. We also want to put on record the valuable presence of representatives of the Financial Fund for the Development of the River Plate Basin.

Mr President, I have the special honor to invite the foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin countries to hold their 13th conference in Brazil. I am certain that our next meeting will become a particularly appropriate occasion to appreciate the continuity of the significant results of the initiatives in which our countries are joined, (?now) that we have made the decisions aimed at making the highest aspirations of the peoples of the region come true. Thank you. [applause]

Bolivian Minister's Speech

PY141451 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 2324 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Speech by Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia at closing ceremony of the River Plate Basin conference in Santa Cruz, Bolivia -- live, in progress]

[Text] At the end of our meetings we could list our achievements because we forsee that these meetings have had clearly constructive results. In the meantime, we are left with a pleasant impression of the atmosphere of fraternal cordiality which the foreign ministers and their delegations have brought to Bolivia. The presence in Bolivia of the foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin member countries is also proof of Latin American solidarity, at a subregional level, with the problems Bolivia has endured lately. We are sure that this direct contact with the Bolivian people and government will have allowed them to see for themselves that human rights are respected and that the national community lives in an atmosphere of peace, security, freedom and work.

Bolivia, thanks to its geographic location and the will of its people, is the natural link between the integration projects which are being developed in this region. Our support for these projects is based on an unobjectionable and firm policy which draws its strength from the frustration and at the same time the hope caused by the unfair landlocked situation of our country. The lack of an outlet to the Pacific gives rise to factors which restrict our development and worsen our dependence, to the obvious detriment of national sovereignty. Because of this and other reasons, we support the principle of integration as a mainstay of Bolivia's foreign policy. Through the great riverways we aspire to break away from our physical imprisonment as a palliative, but never as a definite solution to our main problem of returning to the sea, the situation that prevailed when the republic achieved its independence.

We must point out that peace, as a principle and a reality, is not sufficient for the existence of the nations if it is not inseparably accompanied by the principles of solidarity and justice. It is the very lack of these principles that nourishes the continuing Bolivian disposition to bring up the subject of its inalienable and imprescriptible right to have its own, useful and sovereign port on the Pacific Ocean at every international forum.

Messrs foreign ministers, messrs delegates: We are living at a time when a just concern for and sustained defense of human rights prevails within the context of international relations. But at this point we also want to reiterate a new doctrine which we already disclosed during the UN Assembly, that is, each nation's right to seek its own future, to self-determination, to decide on its sociopolitical regime, to preserve its cultural identity, to claim respect for its dignity and independence free of foreign interference, free of coercive measures which will limit its sovereignty and free access to the benefits of development or to the resources of internal and international security.

In this regard Bolivia supports the principle of political ideological pluralism with no other condition but that of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. Among other issues which go against the nations' rights we could mention the following: the policies of industrialized countries which tend to restrict the prices of raw materials in the international market, promoting the rupture of trade; the geographical mutilations which deprive people of fully enjoying the natural resources which they had when they became independent; the arbitrary imposition of force; financial dominance and other means of exerting pressure; the unjust treatment which developed countries give developing countries in negotiating for and transferring scientific and technological knowledge; and the increasing domination of transnational companies which refuse to adjust to regulations.

This is the framework which should definitely regulate international relationships. Integration must not follow the path of mutual distrust, petty restraint and historical antagonisms. Our liberator dreamed of a great Latin American fatherland. Projects such as the River Plate Basin should develop within this framework of moral grandeur and political detente. Let us be worthy of that message which at the same time is an historical mandate.

Bolivia, situated in the heart of America, exercises a balancing and multigravitational role within the continent. For this reason my country is the natural link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the Amazon and the River Plate. The interconnection of our hydrographic systems through the physical connection of the Orinoco, Amazon and Plate River Basins is undoubtedly an ambitious project, but undoubtedly a positive one. With its fulfillment we could carry out very important projects for the opening of great internal geoeconomic areas, areas rich in natural resources. A navigable network of thousands of kilometers would reduce transport expenses and would better integrate our people. This project, should it become a reality in the future, will help to develop our continent, what geopoliticians refer to as the (?heartland), to turn the guidelines of history from the perifery to the center and from the traditional zone to our internal border areas.

This important project which is of special interest for our government would achieve the materialization of a liquid, mobile and live backbone which would be as important as the Andean backbone which covers America from north to south.

It is appropriate to point out some of the activities which have been carried out at this point in the River Plate Basin Treaty's life. Fourteen years have elapsed since February 1967 when this process was born in the Argentine capital. The first guidelines for the creation of this organization were set there. In 1968 in Santa Cruz de la Sierra we established the need to carry out projects that are included in a declaration named after the noble city that today is again opening its arms to welcome you. In 1969, in Brasilia, we institutionalized the system by signing the River Plate Basin Treaty which is still in force today. And in 1976 we promoted the coordination of [word indistinct] by establishing basic organizations for developing areas of common interests. In 1971 and 1977 in Asuncion we established regulations for the exploitation of international rivers. In 1972 and 1978 we established the guidelines for a financial fund that is today a reality and the source of great achievements. New regulations aimed at expediting and reorganizing our task were established during our meetings held in Buenos Aires in 1974 and 1980, while at our meeting held in Cochabamba in 1975 we put emphasis on the need to coordinate the activity of experts in the many basic work areas. Santa Cruz de la Sierra is again the site of our renewed commitment of persevering the discussion of old issues that will make these achievements possible and thus give more thrust to this integration process.

Let us, therefore, fulfill the basic objective of this organization: to promote the harmonious development and physical integration of the River Plate Basin and its areas of influence.

All of us are aware that the area that encompasses the River Plate Basin is tremendously rich in resources. Fortunately, there is a constant and common interest in developing these resources, particularly because the people will be benefited by these undertakings. We therefore believe that if we are to achieve this objective we must open the entire river system in the region to navigation. We must do this by dredging our rivers, removing obstacles, installing the proper markers and coordinating the building of all reservoirs on [words indistinct] rivers. But first we must establish the proper regulations for coordinating the proper budget and navigation laws. We must also enforce Resolution No 84, Article 9 and make other regulations pertaining to navigation laws compatible so that all countries will receive equal treatment and an equal share of the results achieved within this framework.

This may be the starting point for a future River Plate Basin river transportation agreement. Moreover, the member countries have submitted several important projects regarding the transportation systems.

Bolivia [words indistinct] has noted a need to build a port on the Paraguay River and [words indistinct]; the building of the Potosi-Tarija-Bermejo road which will be linked to the Argentine road system; the extension of the Trans-Chaco road (?through) Sucre; the interconnection of the Santa Cruz-Corumba road and of the Camiri-Villa Montes-Yacuiba connection with Positos, Argentina; this in addition to the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz connection to the Santos-Arica transcontinental railroad and the Santa Cruz-Trinidad branch that will connect with the Amazon hydrographic region.

It is also imperative to establish a road, railroad, river and air network in the River Plate Basin. We must commit our efforts to achieve this great aspiration which will unite the member countries of this organization through all means of transportation. If we achieve this objective we will, moreover, strengthen ties among our peoples and achieve a greater cultural exchange among them.

There is also another project that is of particular importance for Bolivia: the (?Quitzla) project for exploiting the hydroelectric resources of the Pilcomayo River. Another issue of particular importance concerns the Financial Fund for the Development of the River Plate Basin. The positive achievements that have been made possible through this fund and the important undertakings that resulted from it are a reality within the framework of this regional integration system. But the financial fund must expand the [word indistinct] fund; it must issue new loans; grant financial endorsements; and contract credits to undertake projects of priority interest within the River Plate Basin. We must, therefore, make this financial fund a true development bank [banco de projectos].

It must be noted that the River Plate Basin process should not limit its scope to the physical integration of the (?region). We should also try to protect, defend and industrialize regional resources. We must strive to achieve just treatment for our resources, manufactured and semimanufacture products so that they may have advantageous and competitive conditions on international markets.

Honorable foreign ministers, honorable members of delegations, ladies and gentlemen: This has been a strenuous but fruitful meeting. We have worked for the benefit of the different interests (?of those countries that make up) the River Plate Basin. But we have proven once again that talks are the best way to strengthen bonds, overcome disagreements and build a future of peace, well-being and solidarity for our peoples. We know that the efforts of those who have preceded us have not been in vain. We have picked up the great challenge of River Plate Basin integration and we can say that its fruits are now in sight. We are convinced that this 12th meeting has fulfilled expectations and has yielded the results expected from it. Our faith has been strengthened in the work, the spirit of unity, understanding and brotherhood, that was shown by the honorable foreign ministers and the members of delegations. Moreover, the Bolivian people have been honored to welcome you to their rich and honorable land and they hope that your stay has been a pleasant one.

Our next meeting will be held in Brazil and we thank its honorable foreign minister for offering his country as the next site of this conference. We express our appreciation to the foreign ministers who have honored us with their presence. Ladies and gentlemen: I hereby close the 12th River Plate Basin foreign ministers' meeting. Thank you very much.

River Plate Final Document

PY140236 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 2301 GMT 13 Nov 81

["Final Act" of the 12th River Plate Basin foreign ministers conference issued in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on 13 November -- read by conference secretary Rolando Kempf Bacigalupo]

[Text] In compliance with Article 2 of the River Plate Basin Treaty, the foreign ministers of Argentina, Oscar Camilion; Brazil, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro; Paraguay, Alberto Nogues; Uruguay, Estanislao Valdez Otero; and Bolivia, Gonzalo Romero; held the 12th meeting of foreign ministers of River Plate Basin countries in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on 11, 12 and 13 November 1981. The foreign ministers were accompanied by their delegations. See Annex 1.

Representatives of the Peruvian Government, the River Plate Development Fund (FONPLATA), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Panamerican Health Organization, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Institute for the Integration of Latin America (INTAL), the Commission for Regional Electrical Integration (CIER), the Latin American Railroad Association (ALAF), the Latin American Economic System (LAES), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) were also present.

First Plenary and Opening Meeting:

In keeping with the regulations applicable to foreign ministers' meetings, a meeting of the general commission was held preparatory to the opening plenary meeting at 0900 on 11 November. At this meeting agreements were reached on the appointment of the board for the meeting, the agenda of the meeting, the composition of the various committees and their assignments, the establishment of deadlines for the submission of draft resolutions and the approximate duration of the periods of sessions. This meeting also heard the report of the CIC [expansion unknown].

The first plenary meeting opened at 1030 on the same day presided over by Oscar Camilion, foreign minister of Argentina, which had hosted the 11th meeting of foreign ministers. Gonzalo Romero, Bolivian foreign minister, was the unanimously elected chairman of the 12th meeting of foreign ministers in response to the proposal of the Uruguayan foreign minister. Rolando Kempf Bacigalupo, director general for multilateral economic affairs of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, was also unanimously appointed secretary general and speaker of the meeting.

After a brief adjournment, his excellency the president of Bolivia, Div Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, arrived at the site of the conference accompanied by the five foreign ministers of River Plate Basin countries. The president honored the meeting with his presence and made a meaningful speech. The text of this speech is recorded in Annex 2.

The next to speak was Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion. The text of his speech can be found in Annex 3.

Second Plenary Session:

The second plenary meeting took place on the very same date at 1630. The Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saravia Guerreiro (Annex 4); the Paraguayan foreign minister, Alberto Nogues (Annex 5); and the Uruguayan foreign minister, Estanislao Valdes Otero (Annex 6) spoke at this meeting. Then the Argentine foreign minister exercising his right to make a reply, spoke (Annex 7). The Peruvian observer to the 12th meeting of foreign ministers, Jorge del Campo Vidal, was also allowed to speak at this meeting. His speech can be found in Annex 8.

In keeping with the decisions reached at the meeting of the General Committee and ratified at the first plenary meeting, the agenda of the meeting was established as outlined in Annex 9 and the following committees were installed:

The General Committee made up of the foreign ministers;

First Committee: for natural resources and physical services and facilities; Second Committee for economic and social affairs; committee for institutional affairs; credentials committee; and style committee.

Installation and Functioning of Committees:

At 1430 on 11 November, the secretary general installed the following committees: for natural resources and physical services and facilities, and for economic and social affairs which was (?merged) with the institutional committee. The Credentials Committee was installed at 1830. The Style Committee was installed at 0900 on 12 November. The first and second committees were presided over by Bolivia's (Hernando Velasco) and Uruguay's (Carlos Alberto Roca), respectively. As speakers to these committees were appointed Brazil's (Lucia Patriota de Moura) and Argentina's (Alberto Eduardo Prosperi) respectively.

The committees carried out their tasks on 11, 12 and 13 November in compliance with the provisions outlined in Article 17 of the regulations for foreign ministers' meetings. After due review by the Style Committee, these committees submitted their conclusions to the secretary general of the meeting who conveyed them to the General Committee. The Committees for Credentials and Style also fulfilled their duties. (Jose Maria Alvarez), a member of the Uruguayan delegation, was appointed chairman of the Credentials Committee, while (Antonio Mariaca) of the Bolivian delegation was appointed speaker. The Style Committee was presided over by (Roberto G. Amato) of the Urugyanan delegation and (Waldimar Palacios Palacios) of the Paraguayan delegation acted as the speaker for this committee. The General Committee guided the preparation of and reviewed the drafts submitted by the secretary general and the reports submitted by the various committees (see Annex 10) as well as the draft resolutions and the final act, at the meeting held at 1000 on 13 November.

Third Plenary and Closing Meeting:

The closing plenary meeting held at 1800 on 13 November. Unanimously approved the final act of the 12th meeting of foreign ministers of River Plate Basin countries and 13 resolutions, the texts of which are recorded as Annex 11 to this final act.

The foreign ministers displayed great interest in the first technical experts' meeting on the interconnection of the Orinoco, Amazon and River Plate Basins held in Lima under the sponsorship of the Peruvian Government from 19 to 23 October 1981. In this regard the ministers deemed it suitable for the CIC to establish the necessary contacts with the temporary secretariat created on that occasion for whatever purposes it believed appropriate in connection with the measures decided upon at the Lima meeting.

The foreign ministers recommended that the River Plate Development Fund (FONPLATA) study the creation of a system of guarantees which would be implemented through private national institutions of the member countries for the financing of operations and projects of the private sector.

At this point Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro spoke (see Annex 2) to offer on behalf of his government to host the 13th meeting of the foreign ministers of River Plate Basin countries. The cordial offer of the Brazilian delegation was accepted unanimously.

Pursuant to a proposal by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez Otero, the 12th meeting of foreign ministers unanimously approved a vote of congratulations for its chairman, Gonzalo Romero, for the secretary general and speaker of the meeting, Rolando Kempf Bacigalupo, and for the secretarial staff. Once the text of the Final Act was approved, the foreign ministers proceeded to sign it.

BISHOPS MEET IN BOGOTA FOR CELAM CONCLAVE

PA151255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0158 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 14 Nov (EFE) -- The bishops of Latin America said here today that they are in favor of man's integral freedom and condemn any type of totalitarianism. The Board of Directors of the Latin American Bishops Council (CELAM) said this at its annual coordination meeting held at the offices of the CELAM Secretariat General in Bogota.

Alfonso Lopez Trujillo, CELAM President and archbishop of Medellin, and the archbishops of Aracaju, Brazil, San Jose, Costa Rica, and Managua will participate in today's meeting. The bishops of Argentina, Peru, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Honduras will also be present. "The Mission of the Church in Latin America is to defend the freedom and the dignity of man as is clearly pointed out in the last encyclical by Pope John Paul II," Monsignor Lopez Trujillo and president of CELAM told EFE. In the same manner, Monsignor Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, said that "In Managua the church is going through a difficult moment. The economy is shaky and the political situation is tense."

"But, we are allowed to preach the gospel even though there have been some moments of tension," the Nicaraguan archbishop added.

On the subject of priests holding government positions in Nicaragua and other Latin American countries, Monsignor Obando y Bravo also said that CELAM has informed these priests and clergymen that "if they want to continue being ministers of the church they will have to dedicate themselves solely to their evangelical mission."

The CELAM bishops' talks will center on the analysis and evaluation of the work carried out in the various departments and sections of the episcopal council during this year. It will also set the 1982 pastoral guidelines.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HOSTS ENERGY MEETING

FL132215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2151 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 13 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The presence of 20 energy ministers of the 25 member countries of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] at the 12th regular meeting, which began today, demonstrates the regional interest in the future of energy in Latin America and the Caribbean. The main topic of the meeting will be an examination and approval of the Latin American Energy Cooperation Program (PLACE), which was prepared by the special committee of ministers of member countries and the OLADE General Secretariat.

As objective, PLACE proposes a continued integration between energy production and consumption in Latin America and the Caribbean, broadening and diversifying energy supplies as well as intensifying the scientific and technological capability in that matter.

For his part, OLADE General Secretary Gustavo Rodriguez stated that the place was "the first concrete effort anywhere in the world to plan in a region the energy policies of countries located in it and to make good use of conventional and nonconventional energy resources."

It was learned at the main offices of the organization that Venezuelan Ulises Ramirez Olmos has been designated OLADE general secretary, replacing Mexican Gustavo Rodriguez. Ramirez Olmos will assume the office on 1 December for a period of 3 years.

Some of the ministers attending the meeting are Arturo Melo from Panama, Jose de Oteyza from Mexico, Cesar Cals de Oliveira from Brazil, Emilio Rapacciolo from Nicaragua, Ramon Martinez Aponte from the Dominican Republic, Basil Buck from Jamaica, Jorge Luis Monzon from Guatemala, Clyde Griffith from Barbados and Humberto O. Jack from Guyana.

It was announced that the ministers will hold six working sessions.

President's OLADE Speech

FL132317 Bridgetown CANA in English 2305 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 13 Nov (CANA-REUTER) -- President Antonio Guzman today called for the creation of a "just international energy order" to benefit all mankind. He directed his appeal especially to developed and oil-producing countries who he said should make every effort to help fill the Third World's energy needs.

President Guzman told the opening session of the 12th meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) that its greatest challenge was to bring about a new world energy order.

The main aim of the 2-day meeting of energy ministers from 26 Latin American countries is to approve a proposed regional energy cooperation plan with an initial investment of 7.5 million dollars. The plan among other things calls for a detailed inventory of all fuel resources in Latin America and technical assistance programs.

VIOLA TO RESUME FULL ACTIVITIES 23 NOVEMBER

PY131441 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1112 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM) -- Reporting on General Viola's schedule for the next few days in view of what has been prescribed by his personal physician, the Public Information Secretariat has reported that President Viola will resume his activities at Government House as of 23 November.

The communique issued last night notes that the president's schedule for the next few weeks is as follows:

1) Up to 14 November he will only attend to urgent government matters at the Olivos residence and to holding meetings only with his immediate advisers.

2) As of 16 November, the president will attend to government matters and hold meetings at the Olivos residence.

3) As of 23 November and after a medical check-up he will undergo at the Central Military Hospital, the president will return to his office at Government House and resume his normal government activities.

ECONOMY MINISTER: BUDGET TO BE BALANCED IN 1982

PY122022 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] Minister of Economy Lorenzo Sigaut said yesterday that in 1982 Argentina, once and for all, will have a perfectly balanced budget. Sigaut spoke to newsmen at the Buenos Aires Municipal Airport as he was on his way to Mendoza to attend the fourth national convention of finance executives.

The minister said that the budget for 1982 had been analysed in his office "for the past 30 long days." He added that the current year had been one of transition which the people had to undergo while awaiting the reactivation process. Sigaut forecast that next year would be the start of the country having balanced budgets. Sigaut was very optimistic concerning the future and said the economy would have recovered by the second quarter of 1982. He added that there were definite signs that this recovery had already commenced.

Asked with regard to the possibility of the government fixing maximum interest rates, Sigaut said that the reducing of the interest rates was a government priority and that these had been on the downgrade for some time now. He explained that in spite of this interest rates sometimes showed an upward tendency but this was due to "circumstantial problems" due to financial market adjustments.

The minister also reiterated that President Roberto Viola's policy included the withdrawal of state-owned enterprises from loans in the local financial markets.

Sigaut said that the government was continuing the dollar policy which had had announced two weeks ago during a speech at the stock exchange to the effect that it would not take any action to regulate the exchange market.

BISHOPS CONFERENCE ISSUES DOCUMENT ON ECONOMY

PY152326 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Nov 81 p 11

[Excerpts] (NA) -- The Conference of Bishops said yesterday that the country's situation has worsened since its last review in May, with unemployment becoming "the most critical point." In a 16-point document published yesterday, the conference also referred to "inflation, a lack of productivity, the closing of work sources, low salaries, exorbitant prices, a high fiscal pressure, speculation and usury as well as indiscriminate index-linking" as being "the great illnesses affecting our economy."

The conference, after readying their statement for five days, said "it is urgent for all of us to make the required effort to restore to the economy the order and the values God's plan demands."

The document, called "national reconstruction and moral order," is the second statement critical of the current situation issued so far this year by Argentina's Roman Catholic bishops. The bishopric now expresses its solidarity with the jobless and with those hardest hit by the crisis.

Any solution to the current state of the economy that fails to place man at the centre and aim of any economic activity, the conference warned, "is neither a Christian nor a human solution."

Industry and union sources have said that unemployment and under-unemployment affect nearly 13 percent of Argentina's 11-million strong workforce. The bishops also mentioned the "anguishing situation of the relatives of disappeared people...(and) the problem of those who are still detained without due trial or after having fulfilled their prison terms."

RADICAL LEADER DISCUSSION ON MISSING PERSONS

PY130122 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1552 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Mar del Plata, 9 Nov (NA) -- Radical leader Facundo Suarez has demanded that military authorities clarify "the list of missing persons" and regards this step as a "key" development for achieving "pacification" and "the unity of Argentines." Suarez, who made this statement to the morning newspaper EL ATLANTICO, referred to the struggle waged by subversion as a "war that is irreversible" and said that "common responsibilites" deriving from that fact should be assumed. He added: "Radicalism stated at the right time through (Ricardo) Balbin and now through (Carlos) Contin that this was a war because we recognized that it was an act of war."

However, he said that in that war "there are unclear events that we are willing to accept but we want to talk them over, not as something done and over with" but "so that facts can be admitted and responsibilities assumed." He pointed out that "there are some facts that must be clarified" and he mentioned as examples "the disappearance of (former Ambassador to Venezuela) (Hector) Hidalgo Sola who had nothing to do with the guerrillas, of the outstanding labor leader Oscar Smith (light and power federation) who was chief antiguerrilla supporter, and of Edgardo Sajon and some other persons, disappearances for which responsibility must be established and clarification made."

Suarez said that "hundreds of persons cannot be referred to as subversives based on plain personal dislike" and he reiterated that "all those affairs should be solved." He added: "In my city, Mendoza, for example, 400 students have been dismissed from the university while no more than 50 of them could be linked to guerrilla activities."

The radical leader also made an appeal for holding a "responsible dialogue," stressing that "such a dialogue which started in Argentina with (Juan Domingo) Peron in the search for Argentine pacification and unity should now be continued by the heads of the armed forces," in order to "achieve a final solution within democracy."

He went on to say that "the armed forces are holding power in an ideologically wrong environment because they are supporting substantially wrong economic ideological standards" and "when we listen to, for example, Air Force Commander in Chief (Omar Graffigna) we realize that there is an overall lack of understanding, and not only in the economic area."

He added: "Facts show that they are in power and we as politicians have the duty to enter into a dialogue, not in order to convince them but to make them return to the position they should never have abandoned, namely, next to the great national movements."

However, he pointed toward the difficulties involved in the search for partners for dialogue in the military sector, "because it is the government which should play this role and that is why it is hard to hold a dialogue."

Finally he rejected the possibility that the armed forces will stay in power beyond 1984, because "time has been against the military to such an extent that our present worry is that all this could end in a bad way and that the military may not even reach 1984 in view of the tremendous crisis which is affecting the national productive system." He said: "Therefore, the political sectors must responsibly provide the solutions, because this situation cannot go on any further, a cycle has been closed and it has been disastrous."

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES BOLIVIA FOR PERU

PY141747 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1405 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 14 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion departed today for Lima, Peru, where he will carry out an official 5-day visit.

The Argentine foreign minister who departed from the local airport at 1000 local time (1400 GMT), is visiting Lima in response to an invitation extended by his Peruvian colleague, Javier Arias Stella, who will welcome him upon his arrival in Lima at the Jorge Chavez International Airport.

During his stay in Peru, Oscar Camilion will also hold a meeting with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

The Argentine foreign minister was in Santa Cruz attending the 12th River Plate Basin foreign ministers conference, attended by the foreign ministers of the five member countries of this regional organization.

POLISH UNION OFFICIAL MEETS LABOR MINISTER

PY160049 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] Polish unionist Stafan Nedzynski, of the International Confederation of Free Union Organizations, has requested the Argentine Government to release the former secretary of the telephone workers' union, Julio Guillan, union sources said yesterday. The Polish unionist, currently on a visit here, met with Labour Minister Julio Porcile, whom he also requested to provide information on the whereabouts of Oscar Smith, a former press secretary of the union of employees of the state power utility. Smith disappeared during the fight against subversion and no information was ever gathered on his whereabouts. The union spokesmen said Julio Guillan has been held since the armed forces overthrew the Peronist government in 1976, and Nedzynski himself later said Interior Minister Horacio Liendo has told him in a meeting yesterday afternoon that Guillan is to be freed soon. Nedzyinski was reported to also have asked Porcile for an end to be put to military trusteeships in unions.

EDUCATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM ITALY, SPAIN

PY141744 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1352 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (NA) -- Argentine Education Minister Carlos Burundarena returned to Argentina today after carrying out an official visit to Spain and Italy where he held a meeting with Pope John Paul II. Burundarena arrived today at 0815 at Ezeiza International Airport.

SENATOR CRITICIZES REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

PY170110 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[From the Congressional Report]

[Text] Senator Leite Chaves [Brazilian Labor Party] -- PTB -- [Parana State] has again criticized the position adopted by the Reagan administration in the field of U.S. foreign policy. He feels that the policy is based on threats of aggression against other countries.

He even stated that this position will contribute to making the good image recovered by the United States during the Carter administration in its defense of human rights disappear. Chaves aimed his criticisms mainly at presidential adviser Richard Allen. He charged Allen with being responsible for this new policy which causes everyone concern. Chaves said that in his opinion it will not be long before Reagan's policy encounters resistance in Brazil. Commenting on the report about the scandal involving Richard Allen, Chaves stated that those who support violence are usually ill. Chaves was supported by Humberto Lucena on behalf of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party. The PDS [Social Democratic Party] deputy leader also gave his impressions.

GOVERNMENT WANTS TO ISSUE MORE MONEY THIS YEAR

PY170216 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 81 p 19

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- According to the National Monetary Council [CMN], the government will issue 150 billion cruzeiros of paper money, more than had been established for this year. Planalto Palace yesterday sent a message to congress requesting approval of the measure. If the government were to respect the limit established by the CMN for this year, the treasury would only issue 136 billion cruzeiros. This figure corresponds to 10 percent of the surplus of payments on 31 December 1980. But arguing the need for additional resources -- resulting from expenditures in agriculture, energy and export sectors -- the figure will reach 286 billion cruzeiros issued, that is, 20 percent of the surplus of payment being recorded during the last day of 1980. Last year, the total of money issued equalled 17.6 percent of the 1979 surplus.

SENATE APPROVES AMENDMENT TO LAW ON FOREIGNERS

PY162135 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 81 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- The government proposal which amends the foreigners' statute and which reached congress after broad negotiations with the opposition was approved last night by the senate. Today it will be forwarded to Planalto Palace to be approved by the president of the republic. The proposal was voted on in an urgent manner by request of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party [PDS], the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] and the Popular Party [PP]. The Senate rejected the single amendment proposal presented by the Constitution and Justice committee which extends to 31 December 1981 the deadline for foreigners who are illegally living in Brazil to legalize their situation.

GALVEAS PREDICTS INCREASE IN EXPORTS TO IRAQ

PY170148 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Nov 81 p 17

[Excerpt] Baghdad -- After listening to a detailed report on the Iraqi 5-year development plan by Planning Minister Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah who predicts an investment of $100 billion between 1981 and 1985, Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas predicted that Brazilian exports to Iraq could reach $1 billion next year, against the $600 million predicted for 1981. Galveas' optimism is explained due to the ambitious Iraqi 5-year plan in energy, industry, agriculture and housing projects. It is a country which needs almost all infrastructure services and whose government has expressed interest in employing within the country all resources obtained from petroleum exports.

The finance minister arrived yesterday in Baghdad heading a delegation of 55 Brazilian entrepreneurs, one of the most important trade delegations to visit the Middle East during the past few years. The entrepreneurs do not expect to close contracts immediately, rather they expect to initiate closer contacts for the development of future negotiations. According to Galveas, Brazil and Iraq have what could be called complementary economies. In his opinion, Brazil has developed a kind of technology adapted to the large industrial countries, but that also serves other developing countries such as Iraq.

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL FAIR TO OPEN 16 NOVEMBER

PY130228 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Nov 81 p 21

[Text] Sao Paulo -- Manufacturers of capital goods, especially of machine tools [maquinas operatrizes] are worried about the opening of a Soviet exhibit set up by the Stankoimport which is set to open in Sao Paulo next Monday [16 November]. The Soviets have announced that, since enterprises in the Soviet Union are nonprofitmaking, they are in a position to deliver their goods at exceptionally lower prices. The Soviet exhibit is one of the results of Planning Minister Delfim Neto's visit to Moscow in the middle of the year. The Soviets say that purchases could be transacted by making a downpayment of 15 percent and the remainder financed for as long as 8 years at a 5 percent annual interest rate. There are at present more than 2,000 Soviet-made machines in Brazil. Stankoimport, the enterprise promoting the exhibit, keeps a team of technicians in Brazil to assist in installation and maintenance of machines.

CORRECTION: BANK PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

The following corrections to the item entitled "Central Bank President on Economic Prospects," published in the 6 November Latin America DAILY REPORT on page D 4 are provided from monitor recheck: On page D 4 in the first line of the fifth paragraph add the word "monetary" as the second word in the second sentence; On the same page in the eighth paragraph fifth line change to read "should be expanded from now on; foreign reserves were a crisis..."; On page D 5 first paragraph line three change to read "liquidation of privately-owned securities will be set up; interbank...."

BRIEFS

ARMS SALES -- Rio de Janeiro, 12 Nov (AFP) -- According to official statistical data, in the first 8 months of 1981 Brazil exported 739 tons of arms and ammunition for a value of $18,246,000, as compared to 1,669 tons and $51,362,000 for the same period in 1980. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1054 GMT 12 Nov 81 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Rio de Janeiro, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals said here today that the Brazilian daily production will rise to 320,000 barrels in 1982 and that in the second half of that year Brazil will reduce its oil imports from the present level of 900,000 barrels per day to 600,000 barrels per day. Brazilian oil production reached 66,130,687 barrels in the first 8 months of 1981 as compared to 57,405,577 barrels for the same 1980 period. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1233 GMT 12 Nov 81 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SHIP SINKING

PA161925 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bogota — Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds today said that the sinking of a Honduran ship in the Pacific Ocean by the Colombian Navy reveals the seriousness of the international situation and the intervention [words indistinct] affecting the countries of the continent. Although Lemos Simmonds noted that he has no official report on this incident he said that the fact that the ship carried a Honduran flag is not a clear proof that it came from Honduras.

[Begin Lemos Simmonds recording] My information is no different from that carried by the newspapers. Naturally, the fact that a ship carries a flag from a specific country does not necessarily mean that the ship came from that nation. A ship could carry a flag of a specific country but could be coming from another. In any event, this incident -- in which a navy tug sank a ship, which according to reports was loaded with weapons -- reveals the seriousness of the international situation and obviously proves the existence of covert intervention trying to topple the democratic regime in Colombia. Regarding this, the Foreign Ministry has repeatedly issued serious warnings not only to the Colombian public but to friendly governments. There is no doubt that behind all these subversive actions which are affecting peace in Colombia and particularly behind all the arms that the groups are getting, there must be nations interested in stirring up the democratic regime in Colombia in order to achieve their own goals. Therefore, this is new evidence that this is not the classical type of intervention with the marines landing on the beaches of our nations but a more subtle but equally effective and detestable type of intervention. [end recording]

Arrests in Case Total 18

PA162145 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Nov 81

[By Alfonso Suarez Suarez]

[Text] Buenaventura -- The Pacific Naval Force Command reported today that the number of people arrested during the heavy clash that ended with the sinking of the Honduran-flag vessel (Carima) and the deaths of several of its crewmen totals 18. In an encircling operation, the Colombian ship (Claudia Alejandra) was detained with 15 crewmen and empty holds. It is presumed that this boat was to be in charge of transshipping the large arsenal carried by the (Carima) which is now lying in more than 200 fathoms of water. It will be impossible to refloat it.

The crews of both the (Carima), which was coming from Panama, and the (Claudia Alejandra) are Colombians. Absolutely no word was said about their names.

Meanwhile, Gen (Manuel Guerrero Paz), commander of the 2d Army Brigade, which also participated in the counterinsurgency operation, is now meeting with the commander of the Pacific Naval Force, Capt (Gerardo Polania Vivas), to draft the official report. Both commanders have restricted reports to a maximum.

Meanwhile, it was learned that operations in rural areas led to the capture of several possible contacts who would presumably have been in charge of transporting the weapons to the national territory. Their names were not released either.

Military sources questioned by Radio Cadena Nacional said that it is possible to increase the navy forces in this area. In conclusion, it was reported that the two navy officers and the one from the 3d Brigade who were wounded are out of danger.

THREE ARRESTED VENEZUELANS RELEASED IN RIOHACHA

PA131628 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Three Venezuelans who were arrested on Tuesday under the charge of alleged espionage activities in northern Colombia were unexpectedly released today, official sources have reported.

Jesus Miguel Castillo, Francisco Barrios and Juan de Jesus Martinez were going to be turned over to the 2d Army Brigade in the port of Barranquilla on the Caribbean coast but due to orders from a higher authority, they were released today in Riohacha, capital of La Guajira Department on the border with Venezuela.

The Venezuelans were arrested by detectives when they were taking photographs of a restricted military zone near Paraguachon. When they were questioned they said they came to Colombia as tourists, attracted by the beauty of the girls on this side of the border. It is unknown if the foreigners have already returned to their country.

MINISTER DENIES REPORTED NEWS CENSORSHIP

PA150032 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 14 Nov (AFP) -- The Colombian Government said today that press censorship has not been introduced in Colombia and announced drastic sanctions for those military officials who try to introduce it without authorization from the government.

Minister of Communications Antonio Abello Roca said that there is no military censorship of radio and television newscasts in Colombia.

Regarding an interview with members of the 19 April Movement [M-19] that several radio and television newscasts were planning to broadcast, the minister explained that the government has banned only commentaries, reports or interviews that would disturb the public order.

He said that in the last few days subversive activities were not reported with the tact required to avoid greater peace of the disturbances and that, for this reason, it was necessary to remind everyone of the existence of the law issued in September 1978.

Abello Roca answered questions from the Bogota press about the alleged censorship of radio and television newscasts by the military authorities. He clarified the situation and said that, though no one wishes to impose a restrictive regime, the media must show greater prudence in handling information dealing with subversion.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER AGAINST INTERVENTION IN REGION

PA170320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] San Jose, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The Costa Rican Government "rejects any type of intervention in Central American problems," Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus told AFP today.

Commenting on the threats of armed intervention against Nicaragua proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Niehaus said that Central American problems "are our problems and any foreign intervention will complicate the situation which is already very serious."

The chief of Costa Rican diplomacy added that "each government of the Central America area must make every possible effort to avoid thoughtless and impetuous behavior that may lead to situations of sorrow and bloodshed in this convulsed Central America."

In that respect, he noted that the Costa Rican Government "appeals to the wisdom of all governments to act with caution and avoid a fatal outcome in the area."

Niehaus denied any knowledge of Washington's alleged pressures on the Costa Rican Government to join a campaign against Nicaragua because he just returned to the country after a tour of several Arab states.

Nevertheless, he was firm in pointing out that Costa Rica "does not accept pressurs of any kind, even though they come out of the unfair international order in which we live.

"The weak Third World nations have a problem because the industrialized countries place them in a disadvantageous position in unequal conditions. This occurs in the West as well as in the East," he explained.

"This injustice in the international order carries with it pressure of every type. That is why the world needs a reorganization of its international economic order so that everyone would be treated with respect and on equal terms."

Niehaus also rejected the possibility of the creation of an inter-American army to intervene in the Central American area, referring to recent reports to that effect.

SALVADORAN REJECTION OF EXTRADITION DENIED

PA170350 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The justice minister has denied reports that the Salvadoran Supreme Court has rejected the request for the extradition of the SANSA airplane hijackers. Today criminal prosecutor Roberto Steiner went to El Salvador with all the documents on the hijackers.

[Name indistinct], (Wilfredo Espinoza Ramirez), (Victor Huemberg Jimenez), (Noram Simar Bravo) and (Yvonne Hunted Martinez) are the five hijackers of the SANSA airplane.

The prosecutor also requested that the Salvadoran authorities deliver a pouch belonging to the Costa Rican National Bank and the luggage of some of the passengers of the hijacked plane.

Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio said that criminal prosecutor Roberto Steiner traveled to El Salvador with the documents pertaining to the hijackers.

All of the documents that were missing were taken by Steiner. Therefore, the Costa Rican authorities have now completed all the steps necessary to request the extradition.

Justice Minister Odio denied the international news agency reports from El Salvador which had indicated that the Salvadoran Supreme Court had rejected the extradition request.

After the SANSA airplane hijackers had left the country and were arrested in El Salvador, it had been thought that they could be deported from El Salvador for having illegally entered that country. When this didn't occur, steps were taken to request the extradition. The extradition request was shelved because some of the legal requirements had not been fulfilled because the documentation dealing with the hijackers was not complete.

Roberto Steiner went to El Salvador with the complete description of the SANSA airplane hijackers who held more than 20 people for about 20 hours. According to the list released by Justice Minister Odio, the rightwing terrorists are the following:

[Name indistinct], second lieutenant of the [Nicaraguan] National Guard; (Wilfredo Espinoza Ramirez), second lieutenant of the National Guard; (Victor Huemberg Jimenez), cadet; (Norma Simar Bravo), former special national guard; and (Yvonne Hunter Martinez), also former special national guard. When the minister was asked where they had obtained the identification of the hijackers, she said that, like newsmen, they too have their sources of information.

EL SALVADOR

COURT REJECTS EXTRADITION REQUEST FOR HIJACKERS

PA161743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Supreme Court of Justice has rejected the Costa Rican Government's request for the extradition of 11 Nicaraguans who were detained here on 30 October after hijacking a Costa Rican aircraft. It was rejected first of all because, it was stated, the documents presented by Costa Rica did not conform to the extradition agreements signed between the two countries.

MORALES EHRLICH VOWS NOT TO RESIGN FROM POSTS

PA170027 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 14 Nov 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich said yesterday that he will not resign from either his position as a member of the revolutionary government junta or from the presidency of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, no matter what kind of pressure he is subjected to.

Morales Ehrlich, who called a press conference yesterday, also referred to the interparty political forum, saying that it had achieved the desired results.

Morales Ehrlich said that all the parties without exception agreed on the need to improve the people's socioeconomic conditions. He said that the forum has been a good way of demonstrating the confidence which exists among the Salvadoran electorate.

He said that although the so-called leftist parties have not been participating in the forum, it can be said that there has been political pluralism because any party that wished to participate was able to do so.

"Pluralism has to be natural, not imposed," Morales Ehrlich said. "Ideally, all parties would participate in order to demonstrate not only their electoral strength, but also their true desire to help the people," he added.

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Radio Sonora 'Sabotaged'

PA152110 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] Yesterday it was learned that Radio Sonora was unable to broadcast because it had been sabotaged at dawn by unidentified persons. The station previously suffered some petty larceny, but the station owners and the employees as well as the people in charge of private programs not related to the station considered yesterday's occurrences very notable.

Yesterday at dawn Mario Estrada, the operator on duty, noticed that some unidentified persons had poured paint on the FM system damaging the console and interrupting the station's transmission. The police were immediately notified. These actions have been termed sabotage. The perpetrators have not yet been identified.

Guerrilla Attack in San Marcos

PA150048 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Some 150 guerrillas of both sexes raided the Los Cerros farm in San Marcos, which is owned by Tedy Plocharsky, causing damage amounting to more than 300,000 quetazles.

The attackers remained on the farm for 3 hours. They intimidated the few workers who were on hand and set fire to the main house, agricultural machinery, offices, two four-wheel-drive vehicles, three tractors and a large quantity of chemical products, including insecticides and fertilizers.

Once their deed was done and they had made sure that the farm installations were burning, the attackers fled in vehicles. Security forces arrived later to try to trace them, but no results have been reported so far.

Security Forces on Alert

PA142023 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The authorities have mobilized the security forces in San Marcos Department following several terrorist attacks. Official sources have announced that the security forces have initiated an offensive in San Marcos Department as a result of terrorist attacks launched in several municipalities of the region. During the attacks, municipal installations were set on fire, as we have reported.

This week, there were attacks against the municipalities of San Lorenzo, Sibilia, (Icuhuay) and San Cristobal Cucho, where the property losses were important and several neighbors were wounded. Official sources have noted that they have not established to which organization the attackers of the San Marcos Department municipalities belong.

Police Stations Attacked

PA150117 Guatemala City Radio Neuvo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] assumed responsibility for attacks on the police substations in Tiquisate, (Ixinalaica) and Juan Compalapa. This information is included in a communique covertly delivered to various news media.

The EGP also assumed responsibility for attacks on the municipal capitals of Aguacatan, Huehuetenango and San Jose Joaquin in Chilmaltenango Department; as well as for sabotage on various parts of the Pan-American Highway.

105 KILLED IN 13 NOVEMBER POLITICAL VIOLENCE

PA142218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Political violence has taken 105 new victims, including a 10-year old boy. The killings coincided with the anniversary of an uprising by young military officers 21 years ago.

On 13 November 1960, a group of young officers rebelled against President Gen Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes. Although they did not succeed against him, the date has remained as a symbol for Guatemalan rebels.

Twenty-one years later, 105 Guatemalans have been killed, all "shot by strongly armed unidentified persons who fled," police reports said.

El Quiche Province, which has been the scene of clashes between guerrillas and the Guatemalan Army for several years now, continues to be the most affected by political violence. Thirty-six of its inhabitants were killed in the last few hours.

Another 13 persons were killed in Guatemala City, including a 10-year old boy, a radio announcer, a young Salvadoran woman and a homosexual dressed as a woman. All of these persons were machinegunned.

Besides these 49 persons killed in El Quiche and in the capital city, two soccer players were found tortured and shot to death in (Texico); their faces had been battered. Thirty-one other persons were also killed, all of them shot to death.

The Guatemalan government minister has announced that security measures have been intensified throughout the country in an effort to prevent possible guerrilla attacks on the revolutionary anniversary.

One of Friday's victims was a pilot, who accompanied by his wife and a young woman, was going home from a gathering at a friend's house. The Mercedes Benz in which they were traveling was riddled by bullets, as were the bodies of the victims.

13 November has been one of the most bloody days of the year in Guatemala. Although its capital has been rocked by bomb blasts on many occasions and guerrillas have held some provincial towns for short periods of time, there have never before been as many as 100 persons killed in political violence on a single day.

HONDURAS

BORDER INCIDENT TO BE PROTESTED AT OAS

PA161634 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Honduran Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra is in Washington. Honduras will lodge a protest at the OAS for the new armed attacks by the Sandinists. The head of Honduran foreign policy will report to the inter-American community about the gravity of the events. This report has been headlined by the daily newspaper EL HERALDO.

Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra unexpectedly left for Washington yesterday to make the presentation at the OAS and, at the same time, to brief the American community on the grievous Nicaraguan attack against our country.

The procedure for protest of attacks among nations requires that the OAS receive an official report from the governments involved. In this case, Honduras has hastened to submit its evidence demonstrating that the incident at Guasaule was a clear provocation by the Sandinist troops stationed there.

NICARAGUA

BORGE VISITS GUASAULE, COMMENTS ON INCIDENT

PA161753 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez yesterday visited the Guasaule border area, located in both Honduran and Nicaraguan territory. He was accompanied by Companero Manuel Salvatierra, officer in charge of the FSLN for the second military region; Walter Ferreti, national chief of the Sandinist Police; Rene Vivas Lugo, deputy minister of interior; Carlos Zamora, FSLN representative on the State Council for Chinandega Department; and Marta Cranshaw, FSLN representative on the State Council.

Commander Borge inspected the customs office on the Nicaraguan side and also took a look at the guardhouses where our borderguard brothers were.

While the companero minister of interior was visiting the Guasaule border posts, an insistent mobilization of Honduran Army troops was noted. Commander Borge Martinez went as close as 100 meters from the boundary that separates Nicaraguan and Honduran territory. A Honduran soldier even placed a grenade in his weapon, a FAL rifle, in a clearly threatening gesture.

From the day the shooting occurred, traffic from Nicaragua to Honduras was interrupted and several travelers had to wait until the situation normalized. It was not until yesterday, after the arrival of the interior minister, that the passage of trucks and private vehicles was normalized and that those who wished to go from Nicaragua to Honduras could do so without difficulty.

The Honduran Army's armed attacks against Nicaragua come within the context of the border incidents that have occurred recently, Tomas Borge Martinez said to the reporters who accompanied him on the visit.

Commander Borge said that the Honduran soldiers fired on our borderguard troops for over 40 minutes. In the face of this aggression, Nicaragua's armed forces did not fire a single round, showing a prudent attitude.

He added that wars should not be treated like a game, because they are very serious things. And we are not going to lend ourselves to anyone's provocations nor play at war, he said; adding that if we are unfortunately forced to wage war, it will be to defend ourselves and we will do so seriously.

[Begin recording] [Question] Has there been any type of contact between the Nicaraguan and Honduran Governments in the wake of this most recent incident?

[Answer] There has been contact between regional chiefs. The commanding officer of the region, who is present here, communicated with a major. Commander Salvatierra was told by the major that shots were first fired from here. Commander Salvatierra replied that it did not matter, that they should not discuss this at the moment and that the best thing to do would be to withdraw their troops, in order to avoid a more serious incident.

[Question] What will this incident mean for Nicaraguan-Honduran relations?

[Answer] We believe that there are very serious contradictions in Honduras. There is a strong sector in the Honduran Government and army that supports peaceful relations with Nicaragua. In our opinion, it is, in fact, the most decisive sector shaping Honduras' international policy. The efforts made by some governments, the military chiefs of the so-called northern triangle -- but farther to the north, Guatemala and El Salvador -- to establish a close alliance with the Honduran Army have failed to date. Thus it appears that common sense, good judgment and prudence prevailed in Honduras. We expect this to continue. On our part, we will make every effort necessary to avoid a conflict.

[Question] Does this perhaps represent the implementation of Yankee imperialism's plans, which have long been denounced by our revolution?

[Answer] It may be that imperialism hopes that a conflict will be provoked. But imperialism forgets the internal conflicts that exist in each country and that is why it has not been possible, either for imperialism or for the military of Guatemala and El Salvador, to completely involve the Honduran Government in an aggressive attitude against Nicaragua.

[Question] Do you think that the resignation of Ambassador Cruz from the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, an embassy that is very important for Nicaragua, could have negative implications for Nicaragua's relations in the region, and logically, with the United States?

[Answer] I do not officially know about Arturo's resignation. Arturo is an honest man. He had his own reasons for resigning, and was trying to do as little damage as possible to the revolution. We hope that he will involve himself in some other type of function, useful to the nation, to Nicaragua, to his country. I think that in any event, despite his resignation -- we already knew beforehand about his decision, but I do not know if it has been officially announced -- he is a man who deserves respect. He has always shown respect for the revolution and we respond with that same respect.

FORMER ENVOY ARTURO CRUZ RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

PA162336 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Yesterday Arturo Cruz left for Washington to turn over the embassy. He was only birefly in Nicaragua and returned to Washington wearing the same clothes in which he had arrived.

When he arrived on Saturday he officially presented his resignation as Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States. He announced his resignation during a news conference. Cruz said that his resignation in no way means a break with the Sandinist Front and that, on the contrary, his ties with it continue.

Cruz said his successor should be an individual who is well-identified with Sandinism, since this is advisable in the current difficult moments of tension with the United States and (?understanding) can thus be achieved in a direct manner.

Cruz said that he didn't know if he would live in Nicaragua or the United States, since he has not yet made a decision. Cruz said that he is concerned about the country's internal and external situation, adding that he hopes it will be overcome.

FPR CHARGES U.S. PLANS TO ATTACK NICARAGUA

PA141518 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] has come out against the threats which U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made against Nicaragua. The FPR warned that these threats confirm the existence of U.S. plans for military intervention.

The three political parties that make up the FPR along with the FSLN, namely, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, Independent Liberal Party [PLI] and People's Social Christian Party, charged that the U.S. Government is preparing to attack Nicaragua.

Regarding the position of the U.S. secretary of state, who does not rule out an attack by his government against Nicaragua, PLI leader Rodolfo Robelo said that this justifies Nicaragua's concern and confirms that the United States plans to intervene in Nicaragua. He stressed that the Reagan administration is using all sorts of means to destabilize the revolutionary government, including a probable invasion with support from puppet governments which are not autonomous and respond to foreign interests.

Robelo expressed his conviction that many Latin American governments and peoples will unanimously raise their voices against any attack which may result from this shameful interventionist maneuver.

CORDOVA RIVAS REPORTEDLY ADVOCATES DICTATORSHIP

PA161624 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Managua -- Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told a Managua newspaper yesterday that Nicaragua needs a personal dictatorship.

In long statements to the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA of Managua, the conservative politician said that for quite some time Nicaragua has been needing a strong, firm central authority, which people would obey and which wouldn't pardon many more mistakes.

REPORTAGE ON HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Scores U.S. Policy

PA132115 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The socialist Government of Hungary condemns the U.S. administration's intent to promote a limited nuclear war, Hungarian Foreign Affairs Minister Figyes Puju said on arrival in this capital.

Referring to the U.S. installation of 572 medium-range rockets in Europe, Foreign Minister Puja said this would cause a worldwide military imbalance.

Regarding his visit to this country, the Hungarian foreign minister said that he was visiting to exchange opinions with his Nicaraguan colleague, Miguel d'Escoto, with whom he will sign both cooperation and consular agreements. He added that they will discuss international policy, especially in connection with the Central American situation, and that bilateral relations would also be promoted.

The delegation accompanying the Hungarian foreign minister comprises (Sivat Haak), chief of the Latin America political department; and (Mijali Tejec), officer in charge of relations with Central America and Mexico.

On Intervention

PA132118 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Hungary's solidarity with Nicaragua is expressed in both the political and economic spheres, the Hungarian foreign minister, who is visiting Nicaragua, said.

Comrade Frigyes Puja, Hungary's minister of foreign affairs, held a press conference yesterday. We adhere to the principle that each country has the right to decide its own fate and we believe that no country can be pressured outside these terms, he said when replying to questions put to him at the Government House.

He said that the people of Hungary are informed about the U.S. threats against Nicaragua. These reports are analyzed and decisions are then made. However, he stressed, Hungary condemns any type of intervention. We are going to condemn any intervention that occurs, against any country.

Mr Frigyes Puja announced that during his visit to Nicaragua he has taken a close look at the true situation in our country and recognizes the need to offer solidarity to Nicaragua. Hungary has signed technical and cultural accords, as well as consular agreements.

Discusses Concerns With Nunez

PA160320 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, and Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja met in Managua and exchanged points of view on the international situation and the strengthening of relations between the two peoples.

Nunez and Puja shared concerns regarding the increasingly serious threats made by imperialism against Nicaragua and Cuba and the dangers threatening the Central American region.

Joint Communique Released

PA162001 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Hungarian Foreign Affairs Minister Frigyes Puja departed from our country yesterday after an official 4-day visit to Nicaragua during which he held talks with the highest authorities of this country. During his visit to our country, Foreign Minister Puja laid a floral wreath at Commander Carlos Fonseca's mausoleum, talked to members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and exchanged views with Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Relations Father Miguel d'Escoto.

At Augusto C. Sandino Airport, he was bade farewell by a committee headed by Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the government junta; the foreign minister of Nicaragua and officials of the Foreign Ministry.

At the time of the Hungarian foreign minister's departure, it was announced that a joint communique had been released in which both countries establish their positions regarding important international topics, reiterate their concern over the increase of tension in the world and express themselves in favor of a political solution in El Salvador and international detente.

The document outlines the conversations held by the Hungarian foreign minister with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; and other members of the junta, Drs Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordova Rivas.

After outlining the information exchange between Foreign Ministers Puja and d'Escoto, the communique stressed both countries' agreement on the need to act against the aggressive policy of imperialism and to continue the struggle for international peace and security to prevent another world conflict.

They stressed the need to achieve effective control over the proliferation of strategic nuclear arms and pronounced themselves in favor of dialogues and peaceful negotiations to solve international tensions.

They agreed in pointing out that only the reactionary sectors of imperialism are interested in nurturing tension in Central America and the Caribbean, reaffirming their position against any form of pressure or intervention.

The Hungarian foreign minister saluted the peace initiative presented by Nicaragua at the 36th UN General Assembly as an ideal posture for bringing stability to Central America.

In addition, they saluted Belize's incorporation in the international community as an independent country and underscored the role of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Hungarian minister expressed his country's solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution, relaying to Father d'Escoto an invitation to make an official and friendly visit to Hungary, which was accepted by the Nicaraguan foreign minister.

NEW OPPOSITION POSTURE TERMED 'PLEASANT SURPRISE'

PA150312 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Station commentary: "An Encouraging Surprise -- National Unity May close Off the Path of Aggression"]

[Text] The arrogant and open aggressiveness shown by the most typical officials of Yankee imperialism toward the fatherland, people and revolution of Nicaragua once again confirms that there continues to be a real, latent possibility of a Yankee military intervention against Nicaragua.

The general repudiation that this threat was generated in the world necessarily helped to sensitize the patriotic feelings of those sociopolitical sectors in our country that still hold the high snetiment of patriotism over and above their private interests.

Finally, the reiterated appeal directed by the popular and revolutionary sectors toward the leaders of the dissident parties, urging them to close ranks against the threat of aggression and to defend Nicaragua's sovereignty and territorial integrity, has begun to receive a positive response.

It was inconceivable that, at this hour of national unity and patriotic definition -- when Alexander Haig, the schizophrenic secretary of state of the Reagan administration, insists in brutal statements on the possibility of an act of aggression against Nicaragua and when all humanity has risen up in repudiation and condemnation of that real threat -- there should still be persons in our fatherland who, while calling themselves Nicaraguans, have not only denied this real threat but have tacitly helped to create the conditions by which this threat might more easily be converted into reality.

The statements made yesterday by Jose Davila, (Mario Alfaro Alvarado) and Roberto Urroz, leaders of the Social Christian and Social Democratic Parties and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; and by businessmen (Manuel Jiron), Fabio Gadea and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios -- all of whom condemned the threats of aggression -- constitute a step forward on the path to the national unity of Nicaraguans. Although the patriotism inherent in this attitude must be reinforced by means of practical actions against the imperialist aggression and in defense of our sovereignty, we find this surprise to be pleasant and encouraging.

This new position taken by spokesmen of dissident organizations and parties responds to the demands of the moment and is in contrast to the clearly subservient, antinational and antipatriotic posture assumed by (Manuel Arana Valle) and the recidivist Jose Esteban Gonzalez.

Nevertheless, we are certain that the national unity of true Nicaraguans for the defense of the Nicaraguan fatherland and revolution will bar the path of agression and will, sooner rather than later, sweep away the antinational and unpatriotic scum that still remains on our soil.

OBANDO Y BRAVO ON RESTRICTIONS, CUBAN CONTROL

PA150058 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Msgr Miguel Obando Y Bravo, president of the Nicaraguan Espiscopal Council, today accused the Nicaraguan Government of disavowing the goals of the revolution set after Somoza's overthrow. He said that Cubans, not the Sandinist junta, are running Nicaragua. He said, for example, that they key positions in the nation are held by Fidel Castro's people.

He said that there is complete restriction of the press, that Nicaragua's socio-economic situation is very serious and that the present regime is totalitarian and Marxist-Leninist.

When asked if the country was better under Somoza, he remained silent and then said that "that will only be judged by events."

Msgr Obando y Bravo was here this week to attend the preparatory meeting of the Latin American Episcopal Conference, together with 20 other church dignitaries from several countries. At the meeting they discussed the future of the church on the continent.

In conclusion, he said that the clergy cannot raise to the level of idols those who incite revolution, "because when man begins to adore sex, wealth, his own mind and being, he loses his freedom.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES PRESS FREEDOM WITH IAPA

PA132141 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The IAPA delegates received a true lesson on freedom of press in the revolution when they were received yesterday by Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

In an open dialogue attended by national and foreign reporters, the IAPA delegates met yesterday afternoon at the Government House with Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

At the meeting, held on the basis of the democratic principles of our revolution, the IAPA delegates broadly outlined their concern about -- according to them -- the limited freedom of speech currently existing in Nicaragua.

The decision to visit Nicaragua was made at the IAPA congress held in October in Rio de Janeiro.

For his part, Dr Ramirez spoke at length about what true freedom of press means within a revolution, based on the aggressive position of the daily LA PRENSA, within the real context of aggression in which our nation is living.

He outlined the difficult situation we are facing, especially because of the attitude assumed by the Reagan administration toward our revolutionary process and the efforts of our revolutionary vanguard, the FSLN, to establish true national unity among Nicaraguans interested in preserving our nation's values. Based on the true meaning of freedom of the press, as a result of the real context of the nation's situation, including the imminent aggression by the U.S. administration, Sergio Ramirez pointed out that freedom of press and public freedom in this country are linked to the fate of the republic. We are ready to carry on with the pluralist project, he added, and a responsible and constructive exercise of freedom of press fits within it, he said.

In the new society we are building in Nicaragua, freedom of press is not linked to freedom of enterprise, of the business world or of the world of profit, Sergio Ramirez told the IAPA delegates.

Here are his words:

[Begin Ramirez recording] The Sandinist government is not afraid to admit that it needs criticism -- but it must be constructive criticism. This is our goal, within the free society we are building in Nicaragua.

But this type of freedom of the press -- we have said this many times and we have no fear of repeating it -- is in no way linked to freedom of enterprise.

In our opinion, freedom of the press is a political responsibility. For us, it has nothing to do with the world of business or profit. We wish to make this separation because for us, freedom of the press is a new concept within the revolution. Whether media are in private hands or in the hands of the state is a matter that corresponds to the type of society we have in Nicaragua and [words indistinct]. Our economy is of a mixed nature and plurality of opinion (?exists).

In the case of the most recent closure of the daily LA PRENSA, which was brought up at the IAPA meeting in Rio de Janeiro, it was asserted that totalitarianism in Nicaragua was progressing to the degree that the state controlled 90 percent of the radio broadcasting media here.

I would like to take advantage of this occasion to correct this erroneous figure. In this country there are 51 radio stations, of which 34 -- that is 60 percent — are in private hands. The state has no interest in acquiring more radio stations.

There are a total of 56 radio newscasts in this nation, of which 75 percent, or 42 radio newscasts, are private. Only a few of these newscasts are in the hands of the Sandinist Front or the state radio stations and more than six different political programs are broadcast in this country, the product of the nation's political groups belongs to the Sandinist Front, which is the ruling party. [sentence as heard]

We have never limited freedom of speech as such in Nicaragua. We have never censored any newspaper or radio station. Profacto censorship does not exist in this country. Neither have we ever ordered -- in accordance with the laws on speech in this country, the laws on the media -- the closure of a medium because it exercised the right of freedom of opinion that exists in this country. [end recording]

Continuation of Report

PA170245 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Special program on Sergio Ramirez meeting with IAPA representatives at Government House last week -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ramirez] However, we do not permit -- and we do not conceal the fact -- these media to publish information, broadcast or falsify events in defiance of the laws of the republic; events which work against the order that we are bent on preserving in this nation, an unstable order which is under attacks from groups that are trying to destabilize the revolutionary process.

No one can point to a single case in this nation which we have repressed freedom of speech or the right to opinions or to voice opinions of the most different ideological orientation. All kinds of opinions are voiced here: anticommunist opinions, opinions in favor of socialism or else fascist opinions. There is no repression of ideas here. But there does exist an order of the revolution -- an order which, I repeat, we have the duty to preserve at all costs.

We have to say in all honesty that it does not seem appropriate to us for it to be said that LA PRENSA, since the last shutdown, has been operating under a system of self-imposed restraint [autocensura] or under an otherwise imposed system of restraint that is in effect the result of covert repression by the revolutionary government. We would prefer to say that it is the result of a mutual understanding of what constitutes an appropriate framework for the exercise of freedom of the press in this country. Our aspiration is that this climate of understanding will be maintained, not only by LA PRENSA, but also by other media of the nation not identified with the revolution.

We say this with a broadminded, fraternal spirit; with this spirit that reflects the desire for understanding about what constitutes the responsible and constructive exercise of freedom of the press in this country, within the difficult framework of our revolution.

But with this same broadminded spirit, we also wish to say that we are equally prepared to consistently apply the laws of the revolution and see that the laws are respected.

It seems to us that the chances are much greater for achieving this understanding than losing it. It is within this hope that we speak to you.

We respect the IAPA's right to defend what it views as society's rights and it is on the basis of this respect, which we practice every day as an exercise in democracy, that we are receiving you here.

It would have been easier to reject the presence of IAPA, accusing it of interfering in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. But this is not the revolutionary government's policy. The policy of the revolutionary government is to open the doors of the nation to all those groups, whatever their interests or ideology, that are interested in verifying the status of the nation's development, its problems and its difficulties. It is precisely because of this that this is a free society. This government has nothing to hide, either from its people or from international opinion.

If any of you has anything to add, we are willing to listen with pleasure.

If our country were a nation of abundance, if we had no grave economic problems and if we did not have an immense northern border through which Somozist guards infiltrate daily to attack military posts and take action against the security of the state, we would not have to demand that reports referring to these military events, with national security or with the nation's economic stability be cleared in advance. But it is not a matter of opinions here, but of facts about which there should be responsible reports after advance consultation with the source.

[Question by unidentified speaker] So, then is it the case of limitation of what could be called absolute freedom of the press?

[Answer] Yes. We cannot measure our country's experience within the absolute concept of freedom which borders on libertinism. In any event, we are asking for the responsible cooperation from those who have the responsibility for disseminating news. We are asking them to cooperate with the revolutionary government, with the revolution, to overcome the state of emergency -- both political and economic -- that we are experiencing, without losing our interest in preserving freedom of the press in this nation.

If our ideals were different, it would be easier not to have a great diversity of media. It would be easier to give the people official media that report what we want them to report. In our interest in preserving freedom of the press, we seek to prevent the manipulation of the media. That is why the existence of different voices is guaranteed in the country, in order to make true freedom really possible.

I would say, and I do not mean to boast, that our press is among the most free on the continent. I would not like to begin to make comparisons with other countries where newsmen's very lives are threatened daily. At least the personal and physical safety of newsmen is not in any danger here, just as there is no threat to the physical and personal safety of any citizen. That is one of the achievements of the revolution, one of the things achieved by the people after the victory of the revolution over the dictatorship.

We really wish that other Latin American countries could have this consistent level of freedom of the press and safety for newsmen. There are some places in Latin America where some five or six newsmen whose names I remember and who were my friends were murdered by repressive (?regime), such as Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who was killed here during the dictatorship.

Freedom of the press also includes this: respect for the lives of newsmen and for their right to supply information. Their lives should not be in danger just because they supply information.

SECURITY FORCES SEIZE MILITARY MATERIAL IN RAID

PA141305 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Press release issued by the Interior Ministry's information and press office on 13 November 1981]

[Text] The Interior Ministry's information and press office informs the Nicaraguan people that on 11 November the state's security organization was informed that some military material could be found in the home of (Victor Hairena). Therefore, house No 289-E, (Nicarau) neighborhood, was searched and some explosives, tents and military radio transmitters were found.

Two brothers, (Victor Pablo) and (Miguel Angel Iriac); (Irene Marlene Martinez) and (Carlos Santana Castro) were arrested. They will be questioned on the illegal acquisition of this war materiel that is exclusively used by the armed forces.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' SLAIN IN CLASH WITH EPS

PA150352 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Communique issued by the public and foreign relations section of the Defense Ministry in Managua on 14 November]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports that at 0500 on 9 November a Sandinist People's Army [EPS] patrol clashed with a band of couterrevolutionaries on La Zopilota Hill, 35 km northeast of the Blanco River. As a result, five counterrevolutionaries, including one woman, were killed.

The dead persons were members of the gang that, on 22 October, murdered the peasants (Florentin and Jesus Castellon Guzman) and Cuban teachers Pedro Rivera Cueto and Barbara Rodriguez Hernandez.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- The Foreign Ministry announced today that Jose Ernesto Fonseca Pasos has been appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to Italy. The appointment was effective on 1 November. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Nov 81 PA]

JOURNALISTS JOIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION -- The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, UPN, has been admitted to the International Organization of Journalists, IOJ, which has its headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Juan Molina Palacios, UPN secretary general, was elected vice president of the IOJ during its ninth congress, held in Moscow. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 Oct 81 p 9 PA]

RESERVIST BATTALION MOBILIZED -- Managua, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE) — Nicaraguan military sources have repotorted that a reservist battalion from this capital was mobliized today and taken to an undisclosed place in Nicaragua, as part of the alert plan implemented by the Sandinist People's Army. The Nicaraguan Army has received orders to be ready for action in view of reports of pending U.S. military actions against Nicaragua and Cuba. Permits and leaves for army personnel have been suspended until further notice. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1623 GMT 10 Nov 81 PA]

LOAN FOR GRAIN STORAGE -- The Central American Economic Integration Bank has granted the Nicaraguan Government a $7.2-million loan to improve and enlarge its basic grain storage system. The loan represents 62 percent of the cost of the project, whose total value will be approximately $11.67 million. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 81 p 12 PA]

BAHAMAS

NEW OFFICIAL OPPOSITION LEADER NAMED 12 NOV

FL131405 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] It was announced by Government House that, consequent upon the resignation of Mr Norman Solomon as the leader of the opposition, his Excellency Sir Gerald Cash has appointed Mr J. Henry Bostwick, of the Free National Movement, to be leader of the opposition, with effect from yesterday, 12 November.

New Political Picture

FL121540 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday's resignation from the Social Democratic Party [SDP] by the Member of Parliament for Clarence Town, Mr James Knowles has created a new political picture for the official opposition. The resignation of Mr Knowles means that the Free National Movement [FNM] may become the official opposition.

The SDR now has only three seats in the House of Assembly, while the FNM would have four, when the application of Mr Knowles is accepted. Mr Knowles applied for membership in the FNM after checking with his constituents.

[Begin Knowles recording] After months of agonizing deliberation and discussions with scores of Bahamians, inside and outside of the political arena, I have, with much sadness on the one hand and with great relief and hope for the future of all Bahamians on the other, written to his excellency the governor general informing him of my decision to withdraw my support from Mr Norman Solomon as leader of the official opposition and further informing him of my support of Mr J. Henry Bostwick as leader of the opposition in Parliament. [end recording]

The leader of the SDP, Mr Norman Solomon, addressed the nation last night as the outgoing leader of the official opposition, Mr Solomon did not rule out a coalition government between the SDP and the FNM.

JAMAICA

MANLEY, SPAULDING DEBATE BREAK WITH CUBA

FL131559 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 13 Nov (CANA) -- Jamaica's opposition leader Michael Manley last night suggested that the island's recent diplomatic break with Cuba might have been on instructions from the Reagan administration. On the other hand, it could have been a move by the Edward Seaga government to divert attention from the "economic miracle" that was supposed to be taking place here, he said.

Mr Manley was speaking during a parliamentary debate on a censure motion against the general secretary of his People's National Party (PNP), D.K. Duncan, for "statements supportive of a foreign power" with which Jamaica has broken off diplomatic relations and for having behaved in a manner "prejudicial to national interest." The motion also called on parliament to endorse the break in relations with Havana, triggered -- according to Mr Seaga -- by Cuba's refusal to return three Jamaican fugitives.

Jamaica's approach was "suspicious," said Mr Manley, for the "normal, logical and sensible international procedure" would have been to call in the Cubans, express Jamaica's concern, and ask whether the wanted men were there. There were several other steps before breaking diplomatic relations, which was the final act "short of declaring war," he added.

"We don't believe that you handled the matter correctly and we don't believe you were serious," Mr Manley said. He felt there were underlying reasons for the break. Said Mr Manley: "It might be very convenient at the same time to divert attention from the economic miracle that is supposed to be taking place, and they have begun to establish an alibi. It may be that it is popular to curry favor with the Reagan administration, or they were told to do it by the Reagan administration. I don't say it is so. I don't know."

The motion, in the name of Security Minister Winston Spaulding, came out of Dr Duncan's dismissal, as spurious, the reasons for the 29 October break in relations, and his announcement that a PNP delegation would go to Havana to express solidarity with the Cubans. That team left here Wednesday. Mr Manley made it clear last night that the position was nor Dr Duncan's alone, but the entire opposition PNP's.

Despite the cordial relations which Prime Minister Seaga had attested to, Mr Manley said, in the 21 days between tabling the "hotly disputed tape" and the time when Cuban Charge d'Affaires Carlos Diaz was handed the note claiming that the findings confirmed Cuba's involvement in Jamaica's internal affairs and demanding the return of the wanted men, the Jamaican Government had remained quiet on the issue.

Earlier, Security Minister Spaulding said that the government had "acted rightly for the right reason." He said that the wanted men, with whom Bruke had been linked, had been associated with a number of jail breaks this year, and the formation of well-equipped, highly trained and indoctrinated terrorists gangs. The minister said that the government could not, for a number of reasons, including security, provide the documentary evidence some people had asked for. But he added: "From all the information we have they were there when we took up this matter."

Mr Manley was, however, adamant that the PNP was not engaged in or was plotting political or economic sabotage. Despite this fact, which the government well knew, he said, there was a systematic harassment of people who had gone to Cuba on the Brigadista (construction training) Program, including the use of torture, and the "mad scramble" to break relations with Havana. "Our question to Jamaica is whether the wicket is being rolled, preparing the ground for political repression in Jamaica," Mr Manley said. Local Government Minister Peranel Charles described the PNP's position as "un-Jamaican" and said that the party's team to Havana "would come back to some serious disapproval of their going abroad."

Manley Charge

FL162222 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 14 Nov (CANA) -- Jamaica's opposition leader Michael Manley has accused the government and the GLEANER newspaper of preparing for political repression. Mr Manley spoke last night in Kingston at a solidarity rally with Angola and Namibia organized by the [word indistinct] of his People's National Party (PNP).

The opposition leader said that in recent months there had been a collection of statements and stories linking the PNP with terrorism and economic sabotage. He said this development was happening at a time when everyone knew his party had been going through a period of reassessment "and hasn't interfered with anybody," said Mr Manley: "We have never had anything to do with terrorism or economic sabotage and the government knows [that]. Then why is the GLEANER and the government spreading these lies? The government is preparing the ground for political repression. That is the real game," he added. Mr Manley said that the PNP was not seeking a clash with the administration, but added that, "no power short of putting us all in jail can take away our rights." He again criticized the administration's ending of diplomatic relations with Cuba and repeated that it might have been on the direct orders of the Reagan administration or aimed at winning U.S. favors. "There is no respect in the world for stooges. There might be a little money, but no respect," the leader said. Jamaica ended diplomatic relations with Cuba on 29 October and accused Havana of giving refuge to three wanted Jamaican criminals -- some of them wanted for murder -- and refusing to return them.